

THE Farmington Times

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Uncle John's Josh

SPARE THE ROD AND
SHOW THAT YOU
HAVE BRAINS ENOUGH
TO MANAGE A
CHILD.



FORTUNATE GERMANY

It is reported from Berlin that the German Government proposes to levy a tax of 20 per cent on all property in Germany for the purpose of paying the reparations bill of the allies. The tax is to be placed on the property as a mortgage, to be paid in installment as the reparations payments become due. Stock to the amount of 20 per cent is to be taken by the Government in all business corporations and the earnings to be devoted to the same purpose.

The total reparations bill is about \$33,000,000,000, to be paid in 42 years. This includes, of course, all that has been paid in money or its equivalent in value of all sorts of commodities or service, but the remaining sum to be paid is staggering and the tax is naturally regarded as unbearable.

The Germans, however, should take comfort. They are fortunate—more fortunate than they now realize—in one respect: they have no great military establishment on land or sea to maintain. Under the peace treaty they are forced to disarm and their military forces are limited to modest police needs.

The Congress of the United States last year appropriated altogether for military purposes the sum of \$846,813,593—more than our total expenditures before the war. This amount, if continued for 40 years, and unless an agreement to reduce armaments is arrived at and we abandon our isolation it will increase every year, will amount to nearly \$34,000,000,000, more than the total of the German reparations bill, with two years of the payment time cut off.

In other words, if we do not enter an association of nations to guarantee peace and obtain disarmament or obtain an agreement of disarm, we shall have to pay more for armaments in preparation for "defense" or another war than Germany will pay in the same time for reparations. We shall be as heavily burdened in taxes as Germany is burdened.

But the actual money is only a part of the burden we shall have to bear. We must count, in addition to the actual expenditures, industrial investment in war industries—the trained, scientific corps whose knowledge, ability and time will be given to the development of war weapons and defenses the vast material devoted to ships and guns and other war equipment the men taken from productive work and kept in the army and navy or put to work in the production of war materials. Counting the factors that otherwise would be devoted to agricultural production and to all productive and commercial activities, but are used for war preparations, the bill for war will be more than doubled. We will lose more in the draft that war makes upon all kinds of profitable activities than we will actually pay for war preparations.

Other nations, without an agreement to disarm, will be affected as we are affected, with less wealth and

sources and men to bear the burden. They will pay proportionately to maintain their military establishment, even if war does not occur, which is likely if arming continues, far more than Germany pays for the price of defeat.

Germany is fortunate. Not only will she pay less for defeat than the victors pay for armaments, but, having no armaments, practically all of her man power, her inventive genius, her scientific ability, her raw materials and her surplus earnings will be devoted to industrial, economic, scientific, educational and social progress. The chances in the next 40 years are in her favor, unless her late enemies are ruled by reason instead of madness. She is likely to come out of the reparations period richer than all her neighbors. The vanquished will exceed the victors in progress.

The Versailles treaty may prove a disguised blessing to Germany, because it takes from the shoulders of her people the cursed burden of armaments. It frees them for constructive, productive and progressive labor.

War preparations are more costly than reparation.—Post-Dispatch.

The June issue of The Commoner announces that Hon. William Jennings Bryan has moved his permanent home from Lincoln, Neb., to Miami, Fla., where he and his family have lived most of the time for the past eight years. This change in residence is made owing to Mr. Bryan's health. But the country at large will not be deprived of his splendid humanitarian services, as he will remain active in the public well so long as his health will permit.

FIGHT ON BRADSHAW

Governor Hyde has filed charges against State Grain Commissioner James T. Bradshaw, the object being to remove Bradshaw from office. The charges are an absurdity and would not have been filed if the Governor and commissioners had not become involved in a political row. The Governor wants to get rid of Bradshaw because the commissioner is an active Democrat and exhibited considerable vexation of spirit over the returns last November. The Governor is offended and wants to oust Bradshaw. He cannot do this just because Bradshaw is a Democrat, but must find some neglect of duty. The Governor has been probing Bradshaw's office and finds there is a missing postage stamp or something and hence the charges.

It is an absurdity to intimate that there is any dishonesty in the make-up of James T. Bradshaw. The Governor really does not want to be so understood but he is bending every energy to meet the technical requirements of the law and get Bradshaw's head. The Governor should drop the little fight. It is beneath the dignity of his office.—Springfield Leader.

Farm Bureau Notes

Prevent Soil Washing

Soil washing costs the farmers of St. Francois county a huge loss each year. Commercial fertilizer, costing from \$25 to \$40 a ton, is applied to the land at the approximate rate of 100 to 125 pounds every four years. Manure is also applied and a manure crop turned under.

The use of fertilizers, manure and manure crops is to be recommended, but letting a great deal of fertility be carried away by washing after this treatment is comparable to "the saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung hole."

So serious is this condition that Dr. N. S. Shaler, formerly dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, was once moved to remark that "if mankind cannot devise and enforce ways of dealing with the earth which will pre-

serve this source of life, we must look forward to the time, remote it may be, yet clearly discernible, when our kind, having wasted its greatest inheritance, will fade from the earth because of the soil it has accomplished."

By soil washing, or erosion, the upper and most fertile parts of the soil are washed away until the land becomes barren and unproductive. Deep gullies are formed which result in an actual loss of land for cultivation, a lowering of the water table and a deficient supply of moisture. Drainage ditches are often filled up with sand, which frequently results in the flooding of the adjoining bottom land and the destruction of crops. Rich bottom lands are often covered with deposits of sand washed from the hill lands. Both the upland and lowland farmers are damaged by this erosion, the former by loss of soil fertility, the latter by covering of his crops with this deposit.

This erosion can be checked, if not entirely stopped, by the simple process of slowing down the speed of the water as it runs over the field. The steeper the slope, the greater is the erosive action of the running water. If the slope be increased four times, the velocity of the water down the slope is about double and the power of the water to carry away soil particles is increased about thirty-two times. Rows that run up and down the slope, when cultivated, form small ditches that concentrate the water and increase the amount of erosion.

Since erosion is due largely to the rapid movement of the rain water over the surface of the ground, methods of erosion must cause the water either to sink into the soil or flow away slowly over the surface to a drainage channel. If the rainwater were absorbed by the soil as fast as it falls, there would be very little erosion. A porous or open soil will absorb much of this water. This porous condition can be brought about by deep plowing, plowing under organic matter, the practice of tile drainage, and, in certain soils, the use of explosives. Also, cover crops protect the soil from the direct action of the rain and check the flow of the water over the surface, giving the soil a better opportunity to absorb the water. It is therefore important that some kind of cover crop, such as clover, wheat, or rye, be grown on the land during the winter or at any time that the land is not used for other crops. Continuous plowing, which consists of breaking the ground along level lines across the slopes, reduces the flow of water directly down the slope. Also, in planting and cultivating the crops, the same level lines are followed so that a shallow trough is made above each row. Most of the rain water is caught and held in this trough until it either evaporates or is absorbed by the soil.

Terracing is the most effective method of preventing erosion, and it is doubly effective when all of the above methods are employed in connection with it. Terraces have been used in some of the southern states for years. They have been used in Missouri for several years. Many farms in the state have a few acres terraced. Several farms in St. Francois county have had some terracing done on them. One farmer in the county who had one field terraced, remarked that this would mean the saving of \$200 in a few years. Such a statement may seem unreasonable to one who has not given the subject any thought. The reason for this is that the amount of soil fertility present has not been a basis upon which land values are figured. Step by step this measure of value will become more prominent. The farmer that made this statement was placing the proposition on the right basis. He knew that enough soil fertility would be wasted by erosion in a few years, that many tons of manure and com-

mercial fertilizer would have to be applied to replace the plant food washed away. In fact, one wonders if his estimate was not a little low.

To terrace a field is not expensive but to neglect to do so costs many an individual farmer enough each year to pay his taxes and interest on his mortgage. Because he sees no cash directly coming in from it, he may not have any realization of the enormous loss he suffers by neglecting to terrace his field. However, in a few years, when the time comes that he cannot produce the yields he formerly did, he will begin to understand his great loss due to this neglect.

The only equipment necessary to do this work, is a level, some stakes, a plow and a road drag or grader. The actual cost is almost entirely a labor cost and is affected by the slope of the land and the type of soil. The work can be done at a time when farm work is not most pressing. Two horses and a plow, and four horses and a V-shaped drag or grader can construct from three-fourths to one and one-fourth miles of terrace in a day.

POE—TRISLER

Lloyd Poe, of Oran, Mo., joined Miss Dixie Lee Trisler, also of that place, here last Wednesday and were quietly married at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ernest Mason. The ceremony took place Thursday morning with only the immediate family present: Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Trisler of Oran, the bride's parents, and Mrs. Florian Granque of Cincinnati, another sister of the bride.

The ceremony was solemnized by Rev. King, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Farmington. The couple were married with the ring ceremony. The bride wore a very simple white georgette dress and carried a bride's bouquet of white rose buds and valley lilies.

Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for St. Louis and from thence to a summer cottage in the Ozarks where they will spend a brief honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Poe will make their home at Oran, where Mr. Poe is employed as cashier of the Bank of Oran.

OBITUARY

William C. Milne, of Knob Lick, Mo., member of Knob Lick Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 441, departed this life May 27, 1921.

We all deeply regret the passing away of Brother Milne.

The following lines perhaps express inadequately, yet none the less truly, the sorrow we feel in losing one who in truth may be called "one of nature's Gentlemen."

Whereas, the Father of all, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst, by death, our esteemed friend and brother, William C. Milne, therefore be it

Resolved, that in the death of Brother Milne we have sustained the loss of a friend and brother whose fellowship it was an honor and a pleasure to enjoy; that we bear willing testimony of his many virtues, to his kindness of heart, the truly brotherly spirit which animated his every word and action toward others, and to his unquestioned probity and straightforward life; that we offer to his bereaved family and relatives our heartfelt condolence and pray that infinite goodness may assuage their sorrow and inspire them with the consolation that hope of futurity and faith in God give, even in the shadow of the tomb.

Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records and printed in the county papers.

James F. McLaren,
George W. Wallace,
Robert McGeorge,
Committed.

"I WOULD IF I COULD BUT I CAN'T"



Gasoline and Roast Beef

THE National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announces that six million cattle, hogs and sheep were shipped by motor truck, from farms and feed lots to stockyards, during 1920; most of them were moved in the territory served by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Before the advent of the motor truck, the farmer drove his cattle to the loading station, and hauled his hogs in the small, slow-moving, horse-drawn wagons. This practice called for a great expenditure of time and labor, and caused the animals to arrive in an overheated condition, which meant a heavy shrinkage and a consequent lower market value. Today much of this loss is eliminated by the quicker, more efficient method of transportation. Middle West farmers have come to look upon the motor truck as a dependable, economical aid in the prompt and profitable marketing of their live stock.

By reason of its comprehensive system for distributing gasoline and other petroleum products, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has been a potent factor in stabilizing the use of the motor truck on the farms throughout the Middle West.

Whether the farmer lives on a main traveled highway, or on a remote cross road, he depends upon the dark green tank wagon of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to supply his needs.

The dependability of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) service is recognized by the farmers of the Middle West—the most important food-producing area in the world.

In supplying the petroleum needs of the farmer, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is rendering a service of signal importance to every inhabitant of the territory served. A dependable supply of gasoline means a dependable supply of food.

Such service is possible only because the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company appreciate their responsibility to the public, and because 25,000 men and women who make up this organization realize the weight of this responsibility and the importance of their individual tasks.

While the equipment of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is vast and complete, it is the spirit of the personnel which makes for efficiency. The mere physical equipment would be impotent in the hands of the passive or inexperienced.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

2505

WISE MEN HAVE LEARNED SOMETHING: HAVE YOU?



WISE MEN!

Wise people in the country are quitting the mail order houses in great numbers. This is apparent by the fact that the biggest of them are all but on the financial rocks. Don't be in the tail of the procession. Trade at home, where a part of your dollar comes back to you.

HOME TRADE ON EVE OF VICTORY; PEOPLE NOT FOOLED FOREVER



GOING! GOING! —

SERVICE to the community who buy. The people who once depended on the ever-present catalogue will want something in place of it. They will want the attraction of picture, description and price, placed before their eyes in the most attractive and easiest form. The world knows that this means advertising—advertising in the newspapers that the people read.

This newspaper not only offers its advertising columns to every person in the community that has something worth while to sell, but it offers every one the liveliest compensation to the end that your buyers—our neighbors—shall be served to the utmost, to the last word.